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# THE POST.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
AT LEBANON, KY.,  
BY W. W. JACK.

TERMS:—The Post will be furnished subscribers at the following rates:  
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## Post's Corner.



For the Post.

To H. T. Harris.  
Stay, Henry stay, and hear my plea,  
Oh, list ye now I pray,  
'Tis then I love, and only thee,  
Why turnest thou away?

Stay, loved one stay, do not disdain  
The homage of my heart,  
Nor let me kneel to thee in vain,  
Thou' beautiful thou art.

Well might the sun in darkness hide,  
Fair Cynthia veil her face,  
When thou in beauty by thy side  
Appear in all thy grace.

Cherubic beings 'round the throne  
Would wonder-gaze on thee  
With rapture, as one of their own;  
Angel of purity.

Then wilt thou stay and hear my plea?  
And hearken to my vow,  
I love the dearly-only thee,  
Superior being thou.

UNKNOWN.

## Journey of Life.

In the course of life we are progressing:  
We first leave childhood behind us,  
The next to youngsters we go pressing  
Onward until manhood surrounds us.

Then to the more pleasing better part,  
The which is called middle age;  
From thence we this short life depart,  
Hearing no more harmony or rage.

The monster which will take us is death;  
It will lay our bodies down to rest;  
'Twill chill our blood and stop our breath  
Until the last trump will us molest.

But very soon the morning will come  
When the saints that sleep shall rise,  
And clothed in full immortal bloom,  
Shall go up to God to dwell in the skies.

H. T. W.

## Miscellaneous.

From the Louisville Journal, February 7.

### Whig State Convention.

There appears to be some diversity of opinion among our Whig brethren of the press as to the proper time of holding the Whig State Convention. Several have declared their preference for the 22nd inst. others for the 12th of April, the anniversary of Mr. Clay's birthday, and others for a still later period. The general opinion seems, however, to be in favor of a postponement of the convention until some time in the month of April, to be seasonably designated by the Central Committee at Frankfort. We think there are excellent reasons why this opinion should prevail.

In periods of political transition like the present, when old parties seem tottering to their fall, and new ones are springing up from every maxim of policy and from every thrifty virtue in the decalogue, it behooves the Whig party, and every other party that would formally survive the ferment of the times, to act with the utmost prudence and discretion, and in the fullest possible light. "There is surely no greater wisdom," says Lord Bacon, "than well to time the beginnings and onsets of things." And unquestionably there never was a time when the whigs of Kentucky had greater need of this peculiar wisdom than the present. But it plainly cannot be found in hasty or headlong or imprudent action. It must be sought rather in masterly delay. We must employ the hundred eyes of Argus before we think of invoking the hundred hands of Briareus. We must watch before we speed, or we may speed downward. Nothing is clearer to our mind than that the conditions of success for the whig party in Kentucky are a firm adhesion to its distinctive principles, and a wise adjournment of action until the present confused and shifting movements of the political field shall have passed into some fixed and definite shape. There can be little doubt that both these conditions will be uniformly and faithfully observed. We are very confident that no true whig would dream either of betraying his principles, or of rashly exposing them to defeat. Assuredly the dictates of duty and of enlightened policy alike point to the vital expediency of delay.

A glance at the anomalous position of parties in this State will still further enforce the propriety of this suggestion. We suppose it is universally conceded that the result of the next political canvass in Kentucky is to be derived from the combination and conflict of the four nominally distinct elements of Temperance, Know Nothingism, Locofocism, and Whigism. But what the nature and form of these combinations are to be, is now a profound mystery. Temperance and K. Nothingism, the unknown quantities of the problem, hold no ascertained relation to either the known quantities, but are yet wrapped in undefinable vagueness. The Temperance party, it is true, have made a kind of contingent nomination, but whether that nomination will become absolute, or yield to the attractions of some more powerful organization, is still unknown.

# THE LEBANON POST.

THE PRESS—THE SHIELD OF THE UNION—THE DEFENDER OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

VOL. 3,

LEBANON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1855.

NO. 36.

In either event, the consequences to the whig party are likely to be material. Meanwhile, Know Nothingism, stalking abroad under the helmet of Pluto, is yet but "the mighty shadow of a name" to the great body of the people, leaving the question of its virtual identity with the principles and acknowledged aims of either of the two great parties wholly indeterminate. It is not impossible, that, when the curtain shall be lifted from the principles of this new party, there may be revealed some striking and very eventful affinities with the cherished ends of one or the other of the existing parties. And time, that lifts the curtain from other secrets, will no doubt opportunistically lift it from this. Until then, or, at all events, until the Know Nothings shall have made their own independent nominations—a movement which their assumed strength and pretensions render probable, and which must in itself tend greatly to develop their purposes—any action whatever upon the part of the party of the whigs would be manifestly premature and hazardous. It would be a step and perhaps a stumble in the dark. Viewed under every relation, therefore, the policy of postponement commends itself to our judgment as eminently proper.

In this matter, as in most others of mere party craft, we may follow the example of our Democratic friends with decided profit. They never boggle at custom or the graces in a question of victory or defeat, as their present course sufficiently attests. Feeling a necessity for light, only less urgent than that of Ajax upon the plains of Troy, they have unhesitatingly passed by the 8th of January, with its wealth of kindling associations and its splendid prestige, to assemble in convention on the ominous Ides of March. In this deliberate sacrifice of sentiment and graceful usage to policy, they have at least paid significant court to "the signs of the times." If the gathering political elements could thus startle the untried from their revered anniversary down to a period shrouded in the gloomiest memories of treason and despotism, certainly the whigs may be permitted to pass, unchallenged, from one bright immortal anniversary to another. And if the Democratic party by cautious delay have secured to themselves the important advantage arising from a survey of the final attitude of the new parties, as is morally certain, surely the Whigs cannot, without infinite folly, voluntarily exclude themselves from the same capital advantage. The excellence of the Whig principles, as we have often learned to our cost, will avail little, without the subtlety of Democratic skill. It is not enough to possess the innocence of the dove—we must have also the wisdom of the serpent. While we are by no means exclusively partial to the Fabian policy, we cannot forget that it was the only system that availed to check the advance of Hannibal, and that the recklessness of Varro lost the battle of Cannae to Rome, and at the same time vindicated the genius of the illustrious "delayer." If our multifarious adversaries are not as redoubtable as Hannibal, they at least have as fatal designs upon Rome, and can only be checked by the triumphant policy to which Hannibal succumbed.

A just employment of this famous policy, however, is not the sole condition of Whig success in the approaching canvass. A victory that should be purchased by the slightest departure from the Whig principles would not only be dearly bought but disgraceful—would, indeed, infinitely worse than an honorable defeat. If either or both of the new parties shall plant themselves upon undoubted Whig principles, or upon any one of them, it will be well; but should the Whig party stoop to coalesce with a party or parties based upon principles foreign to its own, it will thereby clearly abdicate its position as a great party, and fall at once into the relation of a contemptible parasite of some one or other of the passing organizations of the day. In this case it will suffer not merely defeat but destruction, and will richly deserve it. We counsel delay for no such purpose as this. When the Whigs of Kentucky meet in convention, they will meet, beyond all question, to act as Whigs, not as Maine-lawites, or as K. Nothings, or as echoes or flag-ends of those people. They will pass Whig resolutions, affirming Whig principles, and will nominate Whig candidates to represent them. Their entire proceedings will be in the name and in behalf of the Whig party of Kentucky and the Union, and the fires lit by them will be kindled at the Whig altar alone. Let the gallant Whigs of Kentucky, then, burnish their arms and rest upon them, ready, in any contingency to act as of yore, for the welfare and glory of the country.

From the Louisville Journal, March 20.

### The Whig Party of Kentucky.

We have received letters from many esteemed Whigs, in various parts of the State, asking our views as to what course the whig party shall pursue in reference to the approaching elections. The fact that the question has been asked shows that the problem is embarrassing. Its solution is complicated by the necessity imposed of giving due consideration to extraneous influences, the extent and force

of which we have no means of determining.

He must be blind indeed to the logic of events during the last few years, who has not observed the decadence of party spirit and a gradual approximation to a coincidence of measures, destined in all probability to render a reconstruction of issues essential to the separate existence of the two parties. It was the pressure of this necessity for agitating and dividing topics, that induced Mr. Douglas to bring upon the country the Nebraska bill, involving the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The politician constructed a new arena for party gladiators at the expense of the repose and temper of the nation. The people could not fail to perceive the change that time was working in the state of political affairs. Many old measures that once divided the two parties were settled by incorporation into the policy of the country, others had totally failed or lost their significance, and a large portion of the people had come to regard parties as only the machinery used for securing or retaining the emoluments of office. Under the influence of this impression, that the machinery of party was used mainly as the means of securing office, it was perceived, that, while Americans were about equally divided on all important topics, there existed a third element, which, by union and concert of action, had obtained a power that enabled it to control all elections. The danger of this element was perceived only when its power had been developed by ascertained results; and then it led to the formation of a new party, made up of seceders from both of the old ones. This new party has grown rapidly in every State of the Union; and in Kentucky, if we are correctly informed, it greatly exceeds in numbers either the Whig or Democratic party. It has entered the field and unfurled its banner; it has the vigor of youth and the prestige of success to second its pretensions. Instead of the two parties entering to contest for the administration of the State government as in times past, there are now three in the field.

We are aware that there are some people who affect to regard the Whig party as dead, its vitality entirely lost, and its principles extinct. This is not so. The Whig is the great conservative party of the nation. It has proved itself so by its acts, and has been so pronounced by Democrats, especially by Col. Benton, who may be regarded as high Democratic authority.

Its principles are interwoven with the interests of the people individually, and the honor, glory, and prosperity of the nation. It is absurd to speak of the extinction of principles so important and so comprehensive—they are co-extensive with the social fabric, and as indestructible as matter. But while rendering this just tribute to the excellence and vitality of Whig principles, and deprecating as we do anything like a dissolution of the party organization, it is not to be disguised that there is nothing in the complexion of the times to indicate that we could now succeed in electing a Whig ticket in Kentucky, were we to nominate one. The only effect of such a step would probably be to secure a triumph of the Democratic nominees. We of course should prefer to have Whigs elected to all the offices of the Government, but, if that cannot be done, then, as between the American party and the Democrats, we have no hesitation in desiring, as a general rule, success for the former, though we may not agree with them in all their principles.

Nor can it be objected, that, because we do not nominate candidates for the offices, we thereby abandon our organization as a party. It is a common practice, and it is done in some one or other of the States every year. Thus in Missouri, in Illinois, in Arkansas; and in Alabama, the Whig party very rarely make nominations for State offices, simply because the chance of success is hopeless. And very often, in certain States and certain Congressional districts, the Democrats omit to make partisan nominations of their own, and they never think of implying by such omission that their party is dissolved. There is certainly nothing obligatory on a party in a State to make nominations of candidates for offices, and the failure to do so does not express or imply either dissolution or disorganization. It is simply a question of expediency, and must be resolved, as such questions usually are, by a careful consideration of all the attendant circumstances. The evident policy of the Whig party of Kentucky, weakened as it is for the time being by the powerful K. Nothing organization, is that of quiescence, a sort of armed neutrality, ready to aid the side, that, by approximating to our principles, shall challenge the sympathy of patriotism by an exhibition of devotion to the peace and welfare of the nation. With radicalism of any kind the Whig party will not affiliate. Eminently conservative in its instincts and impulses, it repudiates alike the intolerance of religious bigotry, the ravings of red-republicanism, and the piratical promptings of Young America.

Believing, then, as we do, that the safety of the nation and the preservation of republican principles mainly depend on the predominance of just conservative views on the principles of Government

among the masses of the people, it would be matter of regret and apprehension if the organization which embodies conservatism were hastily and imprudently dissolved. The dissolution of the Whig party is certainly neither desirable nor practicable. The feeling of conservatism is a conviction of the head and heart of the individual man, and, like the scent of the roses that clings to the broken vase, it will survive the disruption of party and party ties, and lead its possessor to that position in subsequent organizations, to which he naturally and appropriately belongs. A true Whig has no decadence to dread from ceasing to manifest the activity and energy of his principles. But the Whig party will gain much instruction by permitting the approaching contest between the American party and the Democracy so called to proceed without their active organized interposition. We shall then know the relative strength of these antagonistic elements, and be able to govern our subsequent conduct according to the teachings afforded by the result. We, by assuming this attitude of neutrality, become in fact the party of real power. We, by occupying this position, shall be able to dictate terms to the belligerents, curb the licentiousness of power, and interpose effectively in behalf of the nation and its rights.

Influenced by these views, we counsel the whig party of Kentucky to make no nominations for the coming summer elections, but to look upon the contest, the men and the principles, and let each member of the party decide the course he shall pursue on the convictions of his own judgment and sense of duty. In offering this advice we are not governed alone by our own views, though our convictions are very decided, but we have sought the counsel and opinions of very many of the old and well informed members of the party in this matter, who strongly and with all but perfect unanimity recommend that the party shall pursue the course we have here pointed out as the proper one.

We should have expressed these views much sooner but for our absence from home during the last six weeks. Whether just or not, they are at least well considered.

A HEARTLESS VILLAIN.—A few years ago an individual with a French name came to reside temporarily in a neighboring village. His foreign air, added to a suspicion that he was wealthy, soon made him a decided lion. He was somewhat advanced in years, of a commanding figure, and passed himself off as a bachelor. After a series of flirtations with divers young ladies of the place, he finally "wooed and won" a young lady of respectability and eminent personal attractions. They were married, and for some months matters went on smoothly enough. Finally, however, he pretended to be called away to Pennsylvania on business, and left home on promise of returning in a few weeks. Month after month, however, passed away, still the husband did not return, nor could any tidings of his whereabouts be obtained. The wife and child were mostly dependent upon their friends during all this time. A few days since it was ascertained that the fellow had another wife and three children in Pennsylvania, with whom he had been living since he left this vicinity.—*Utica Herald.*

HEATING THE POKER.—After the news of the destruction of the stamped paper had arrived in England, the Ministry sent for Dr. Franklin to consult with, and offered this proposal:—"That if the Americans would engage to pay for the damage done in the destruction of the stamped paper, &c. the Parliament would then repeal the act."

The Doctor having paused upon this question for some time, at last answered:—"This puts me in mind of a Frenchman, who, having heated a poker red hot, ran furiously into the street, and addressing the first Englishman he met there—'Ha, Monsieur, will you give me the satisfaction to run this poker only one foot into your body?' 'My body,' replied the Englishman; 'what do you mean?' 'Vell, den, so far,' marking out six inches—'Are you mad,' returned the other, 'I tell you if you don't get about your business, I'll knock you down.' 'Vell den,' said the Frenchman, softening his voice and his manner; 'will you, my good sir, only be so obliging as to pay me for the trouble and expense of heating this poker?'

QUALIFICATIONS.—Somebody has very truly remarked that—

A good wife exhibits her love for her husband by trying to promote his welfare and by administering to his comforts.

A poor wife "dears," and "my loves," her husband, and couldn't sew a button on his coat to keep him from freezing.

A sensible wife looks for her enjoyment at home—a silly one abroad.

A wise girl would win a lover by practicing those virtues which secure admiration when personal charms have failed.

A simple girl endeavors to recommend herself by the exhibition of frivolous accomplishments and a mawkish sentiment which are as shallow as her mind.

A good girl always respects herself, and therefore always possesses the respect of others.

## Your County Paper.

The following extract from Fowler & Wells' "Life Illustrated," is so good and to the point, that we recommend it to our friends without further comment:

"We occasionally receive letters in which the writers express an intention to stop their county or village paper, and take one of our publications instead.

We always regret to receive such intimations. We think a man ought to support his own paper first, and then if he can afford to take a paper from a distance, let him do so, and we shall be happy to furnish him with the "Life Illustrated." The country press, in our opinion, is the most important in its effect on the enlightenment of the nation. It conveys in ten thousand rills, intelligence to nearly every home in the country. The country press ought to receive a cordial support. Every place should try to have its paper of such a character that the people could be justly proud of it. To this end let them pay promptly, advertise liberally, recommend warmly, and in every way stand by their editor as long as they conscientiously can."

A SPEECH.—The editor of Harper's Magazine pulls the following scrap from his "drawer":

Many a verdant Congressman, fresh from his constituents, has found the floor of the national bear garden quite a different theatre for the display of his abilities from the tavern or the store up country, where he has been wont to hold forth to his admiring friends. Mr. Collier, who became one of the leaders in the Lower House, was taken all aback when he was first on his legs in the Hall. He rose and said, "Mr. Speaker."

"The gentleman from New York," said the Speaker.

It began to grow dark in front of the rising member, but he managed to exclaim again, "Mr. Speaker."

"The gentleman from New York," said the Speaker.

By this time attention was arrested, and the sudden silence was even more confounding than the uproar in which he had risen. Once more he cried out, and now on the verge of despair, "Mr. Speaker."

"The gentleman from New York," said the Speaker, with the faintest smile of compassion on his face.

But no words came to bear the thoughts of the embarrassed member, and turning to a friend sitting next to him, he burst forth—

"I say, Ellsworth, do you know where I can charter a knot hole for a fortnight?" That was his maiden speech. His next was a decided hit, and he speedily rose to the front rank of speakers in the House.

An honest farmer in the State of Pennsylvania married a Miss from a fashionable boarding school for his second wife. He was struck dumb with her eloquence, and gaped with wonder at his wife's learning.

"You may, (said he) bore a hole thro' the solid earth, and chuck in a millstone, and she'll tell you to a shavin how long the stone will be in going clean thro'. She has learnt kimistry and cockneyology, and talks a heap about ox hides and comical affluities. I used fer to think that it was air I sucked in every time I expired; howsomover, she telled me that she knowed better. She telled me that I had been sucking in two kinds of gin' ox gin and high gin! My stars! I am a rare tee towful temperance man, and yet have been drinking the taral gin all my life."

The New Bedford Standard tells the following:

A friend of ours, who has been unfortunate enough to be taken down with the varioloid, left his boarding house very quietly and suddenly, as soon as the first symptoms of the disease began to manifest themselves, and took his quarters at the hospital. In order to allay the anxiety of his landlord as to his whereabouts, he dropped him a note, stating that he entertained no personal hostility towards the house, but he did not wish to associate with the boarders!

An editor in the far west tells his readers that delinquent subscribers being rather on the increase with him, and that as self-preservation is an immutable law of nature, he has determined to suspend his paper for a little, particularly as he has a fence to build, sheep to shear, trowsers to patch, and corn to weed. All this being done, he will resume his publication—provided a rise in the funds from said delinquents takes place, being, as he says, "no longer able to work for nothing and find himself." That's a wise printer. Hope he will stick to it.

A SPIRIT PERPLEXED.—Medium: All is now ready; what question do you wish to put? Widow.—Why ma'am, I must explain that I gave to my dear departed one (he was many years younger than myself) two hundred pounds to pay off a claim; and now he's gone, they've had a audacity to apply again for the money! Pray, therefore, ask my dear Augustus what he did with the receipt?

In Liberty, Texas, they have passed a law fining a man \$25 for using profane language in the presence of females.

## Terms of Advertising.

For 12 lines or less, let insertion, - - - 75  
For each subsequent insertion, - - - 25  
For half column 6 months, - - - \$14  
" " " 12 months, - - - 18  
For whole column 6 months, - - - 15  
" " " 12 months, - - - 28  
A liberal deduction made for yearly advertisements. When the number of time for continuing an advertisement is not specified, it will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

## Spare the Birds.

In the Spring when the leaves of the trees are expanded into full maturity, and the birds and blossoms deck the earth with their varied and gorgeous hues, the country is charming, and of its charms the songs of the birds are not the least. It is sweet to hear the gay birds herald the golden sun as he rises in the morning, or sing him to repose at evening when he retires from view, leaving man and bird to await in darkness the return of another day. If you have ever slept in the country with your windows opened to let in the pure sweet air, and been awakened in the morning by the rich, mellifluous notes of the various species of birds, especially of the thrush pouring in upon your ear, as the melodious bird sat upon the topmost limb of some tree hard by, then you will say, spare the birds.

As the spring is the period of incubation and rearing of their young, the birds more especially at this season of the year should receive that protection which they seem to appeal to for, instead of destruction at the hands of man. Those birds once so wild no longer conceal themselves, but openly sing on the trees or fences. The sparrows and small birds build their nests round about the house, and come to the doorway or even into the house in search of food for their young. It is downright cruelty, wanton mischief, not to say scandalous cowardice, and is by common consent regarded as vulgar to kill these birds at such a season; and should be made a misdemeanor. Therefore, spare the birds.

The birds render good service in the destruction of insects that otherwise would increase so as seriously to injure the growing crops. If they do eat some of the grain, they save from worms and insects a great deal more than they consume; the laborer is worthy of his bread. The agriculturist and horticulturist should regard the birds as their co-laborers and friends, and instruct their children and work folks to spare them.

## Judge Underwood's Position.

The Bardstown Gazette having mentioned, rather boastfully, that it was informed that Hon. Joseph R. Underwood refused "to bow the knee to the Baal of know nothingism," the Bowling Green Standard sets the matter right, as follows:—*Lou. Con.*

The "information" of the Bardstown Gazette in reference "to the position of the Hon. Joseph R. Underwood," is not true. Judge Underwood is a true American in principle, endorses the entire American platform, and will act with the American party by voting the entire American ticket.

Our information was true every word of it. If Judge Underwood has changed his position and principles within the last few months, (in which time he expressed himself opposed to one or two of the leading tenets of know nothingism,) we have not heard of his turning over.

The Standard says that Judge Underwood endorses the "entire American platform." This we pointedly dispute—from our knowledge of his conservatism and consistency—and we defy the Standard to point out the "American platform" which the Judge will "endorse entire."—*Bards. Gaz.*

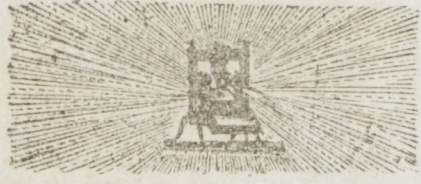
Never make use of an honest woman's name in an improper place, at any improper time, or in mixed company. Never make assertions about her that you think are untrue, allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear. When you meet with men who do not scruple to make use of a woman's name in a reckless manner, shun them, for they are the very worst members of community—men lost to every sense of honor, every feeling of humanity.

A MASTER PIECE OUTDONE.—We have lately supposed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured by those competent to judge on the subject, that Dr. Ayer's new Pills excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy.—*Lancaster Argus, Ky.*

THE U. STATES AND SPAIN.—The London News, of the 10th of February, publishes the following from Madrid:

In the course of the sitting of the Cortes on the 10th, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question as to the State of the relations with the U. States, begged permission to deny that the government or himself had ever wished to insult Mr. Soule, and then said: "The United States government, on the 14th of January last, resolved to replace the minister who represented it here. When the news arrived here, that minister had already left. Subsequently, we gave orders to submit to a new examination all questions pending with the U. States, in order to decide what is just. We are perfectly in accord with the government of the U. S. and consequently we have the hope of arriving at a pacific solution."





LEBANON, KY.,

Wednesday Morning, June 13, 1855.

We are authorized to announce James M. Fogle, as a candidate to represent Marion County in the next Legislature of Ky.

We are authorized to announce James H. Garrard, of Boyle county as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer at the ensuing August Election.

SECOND DEGREE COUNCIL. OBLIGATION.

You, and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, your left hand resting on your right breast, and your right hand extended to the flag of your country, do solemnly and sincerely swear, that you will not, under any circumstances, disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in your power to prevent it, the names, signs, passwords, or other secrets of this degree, except in open council for the purpose of instruction; that you will in all things conform to all the rules and regulations of this Order, and to the Constitution and By-Laws of this or any Council to which you may be attached, so long as they do not conflict with the constitution of the United States, nor that of the State in which you reside; that you will, under all circumstances, if in your power so to do, attend to all regular signs or summonses that may be thrown or sent to you by a brother of this or any other degree of this Order; that you will support in all political matters, for all political offices, members of this Order in preference to other persons; that if it may be done legally, you will, when elected or appointed to any official station conferring on you the power to do so, remove all foreigners, aliens, or Roman Catholics from office or place, and that you will in no case appoint such to any office or place in your gift. You do also promise and swear that this and all other obligations which you have previously taken in this Order shall ever be kept, through life, sacred and inviolate. All this you promise and declare as Americans, to sustain and abide by, without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever. So help you God and keep you steadfast! [Each will answer, "I do."]

The candidate are then invested with everything appertaining to the second degree as in the first.

This oath or "obligation," is equally objectionable as that of the first, and can not be taken by a right thinking man. In the first place, it impresses upon the candidate the obligation of inviolate secrecy; in the second place it forces them, by virtue of their oath to support members of the order in preference to all others; and in the third place, they are bound by the above oath, to throw out of office, if in their power, all Roman Catholics whom they may find to be their subalterns when elected to office and power; and finally the obligation here taken is to be adhered to THROUGH LIFE—not only this but all the obligations they have heretofore taken in the order.

Now, the secrecy is and should be obnoxious to every true-hearted republican. The fact of a man belonging to an oath-bound, secret, political party, offering himself as a servant of the people, without exhibiting to them the principles and tenets which he holds, and which he will endeavor to carry out if elected, is the most ridiculous, the most absurd idea which can possibly be conceived. The people of Kentucky, we feel convinced, will not succumb to this having their rights of self government infringed upon. They will, as did their friends of the mother State, repudiate both the men who would thus blindfold them, and their doctrines. We ask again, how can men who have taken the oath of secrecy proclaim the doctrines of the party upon the stump? Can this question be answered satisfactorily?

The oath to support members of the order for all offices, is, we think, a great deal too tight in this republican government, but those who are willing to sell their birth-right in this way are welcome to do it. All three of the oaths, you will see, tend to the trammeling of the elective franchise of its members. If there is a relation, a particular friend, or peonance a benefactor of a know nothing running for any office, who does not belong to the order, he is bound by his oath, calling upon the Almighty to witness, &c., to do all in his power against him. A case of this kind occurred in our last County election, where a gentleman was forced to vote against his son-in-law, by reason of the oath he had taken. "Ah, but," says one, "in such a case as that, a man could withdraw." What he forced to withdraw

from the great Republican (?) American (?) Party, in order to exercise the right of suffrage? What an absurdity! Is it not infinitely better to keep out of such a tight place, and exercise your privileges as you have been wont to do? But you will find that there is no hole left for your egress, upon a careful perusal of the above oath; there it clinches the thing dead down on you:—"You do also promise and swear that this and all other obligations which you have previously taken in the Order shall be kept, THROUGH LIFE, sacred and inviolate!" But we do not wish to alarm those who have taken these oaths, but who would gladly come forth from the mire of iniquity, if they could do so without perjuring themselves. Therefore we will point out a gap where they can make their safe exit: The framers of know nothingism have shown themselves consummately ingenious, and there is but one flaw discoverable in their machinations, and that is their allusions to the Federal and State Constitutions. A set of men who are endeavoring to tear asunder and trample under foot this impregnable bulwark of American freedom, swearing their members to uphold it; looks too much like the tempting bait on a steel trap. So you that wish to come out of the Order may look at the sentence—"so long as it does not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, nor that of the State in which you reside." Here is a hole through which you can jump, and a good big one at that. They thought they had you tied head and heels, but they haven't. Examine the the thing thoroughly, and if you do not find it against both the spirit and letter of the Constitution, then stay where you are at. To those who are not in, we would say, when a place is so tight that you can't get out without picking out, don't go in. The religious test portion is too execrable to have any favor from a vast majority of our citizens, therefore we will merely call particular attention to it, and pass on to the Third, or Union Degree.

THIRD DEGREE COUNCIL. OBLIGATION.

You and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, with your hands joined in token of that fraternal affection which should ever bind together the States of this union—forming a ring, in token of your determination that so far as your efforts can avail, this Union shall have no end—do solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm,) that you will not under any circumstances disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others in your power to prevent it, the names, signs, passwords, or other secrets of this Degree, except to those to whom you prove on trial to be brothers of the same Degree, or in open Council for the purpose of instruction; that you do hereby solemnly declare your devotion to the Union of these States; that in the discharge of your duties as American citizens, you will uphold, maintain and defend it; that you will discourage and discountenance any and every attempt coming from any and every quarter, which you believe to be designed, or calculated to destroy or subvert it, to weaken its bonds; and that you will use your influence, as far as in your power, in endeavoring to procure an amicable and equitable adjustment of all political disagreements or differences, which may threaten its injury or overthrow.

You do further promise and swear, (or affirm,) that you will not vote for any one to fill any office of honor or profit or trust, of a political character, whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union of these States, or who are endeavoring to produce that result; that you will vote for and support for all political offices Third, or Union Degree members of this Order, in preference to all others; that if it may be done consistently with the Constitution and the laws of the land, you will, when appointed to any official station, which may confer on you the power to do so, remove from office or place all persons whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union; or who are endeavoring to produce that result; and that you will in no case appoint such persons to any office or place whatever. All this you promise and swear, (or affirm,) upon your honor as American citizens and friends of the American Union, to sustain and abide by without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever. You also promise and swear, (or affirm,) that this and all other obligations which you have previously taken in this Order, shall ever be kept sacred and inviolate. To all this you pledge your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honors. So help you God, and keep you steadfast. [Each one shall answer, "I do."]

The first glance one takes at the above, would almost convince him that the party is purely patriotic. But when we take it in connection with what precedes it together with the fact of its having been compounded after all the victories had been achieved by the party in the north, and consequently those men who have been elected prior to its concoction are not bound by it; we of the south have a right to feel somewhat suspicious. Besides, the standing by the Union is at

the present time, a feeling which animates or should animate every honest, patriotic heart, and therefore needs neither avowal or oath to bind it to the perpetuation of our glorious but now disturbed Union; and furthermore it is an insult to ask a patriotic citizen of these United States to swear to stand by his country. It is virtually doubting his patriotism, as it is actually doubting the patriotism of those who have already joined this order. What an absurdity is visible in this Third degree. This party are against the immigration of foreigners, who take an oath to uphold our government, and say by their actions that they cannot trust those who "are in a manner born" in America. They also must take an oath, first to proscriber foreigners, Aliens and Catholics, secondly to turn out of office all such, as they find therein, and thirdly, to uphold the Union! This, certainly, is a good commentary; and not only a commentary, but an actual recommendation to the oath of allegiance which the foreigners take, when the "great American party" deem it absolutely necessary for the native born citizen to take the same oath.

If a native born citizen is not a patriot at heart does the k. n. party suppose that any oath he may be induced to take will make him so? Most assuredly not. The traitor will be traitor still, no matter how many oaths he takes. Another phase of the above oath, is objectionable to a Southern man, and that is to swear to maintain the Union under all circumstances and at all hazards. This looks like holding a man with one hand and pounding him with the other. This Northern Abolition party now demand of Southern men that they shall swear to maintain the Union, whilst they are using every means in their power, fair and foul, to trammel the rights of the South. The time may come, (which God forefend,) when the South in self defence, will be forced to get up another "When in the course of human events." If the time should arrive when we again "hold these truths to be self evident;" where will the Southern k. n. stand? Will he stand to his oath, or will he identify himself with Southern interests? That's the question. Take the whole thing through, and it won't do. We do not blame Charles Wintersmith for "blating for a new platform, as he would not, nor could not stand on the present one twenty days." He now finds it rotten and insecure; which fact he could have ascertained ere he sprang so unceremoniously upon it. "Look before you leap," Charley, is a good old saw and you ought to have studied it better. If you have made a bad bargain, you ought to stick to it. However, they are making out a new one, especially for Southern consumption. Query, how long will Mr. Wintersmith consent to stand on the new platform? Also: will all those who have sworn by the old spelling book have to be sworn over, or will the life tenure which these political gamblers have upon their souls still be held?

In another column will be seen the advertisement of C. Hagan & Co.—They purpose publishing a full and detailed account of the "Hill and Evans' war," which is partially familiar to every one in this section. The book will be ready for sale on the 18th of the present month, and will, we have no doubt command a heavy sale. Send in your orders to the above named firm, Louisville, Ky.

JOSHUA H. JEWETT, Esq., addressed the people of Marion county on Monday, June 4th, in the Courthouse of this place. Mr. J. is a powerful speaker, and will distance Mr. Wintersmith, that is if they don't give him that new platform which he solicits so earnestly. If they do, he may save his distance, but it would be preposterous to think of his coming any ways near being elected. It can't be did.

COL. PRESTON, of Louisville, has at length consented to run for Congress, on the Anti k. n. ticket. Long live Preston! Humphrey Marshall will be beat, as sure as fate, if it is a fair fight and no gouging.

The k. n.'s have got rid of their sickly Probate Judge, and have tendered the nomination to, as we conceive it, an "Old Line Whig," to-wit Hon. CHAS. MOREHEAD. Now we cannot harbor the idea of his ever accepting said nomination, nor will we believe it until we see it. If he does accept upon the present k. n. platform, then we are mistaken in the man.

Our failure to make our appearance last week was not on account of the extreme agitation attendant upon the reception of that bouquet, as our friend of Bardstown Gazette would make out.—But it arose from divers causes.—First, we had gotten considerably behind hand on account of the absence of one of our hands; and secondly we have been so pressed with job work for the past week that we could not once think of the paper. We hope our friends will bear with us.

Reported for the Louisville Courier.

TELEGRAPHIC.



ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The Berlin papers report the Austrian Mediator proposals in Turkey settled between themselves. The number of ships that each are to keep in the Black Sea are as follows: England and France each two ships, Turkey and Austria, the same number each. Turkey is not to enter into a treaty with Russia unless submitting it to France and England.

According to the Vienna papers the Conference will be reopened and a meeting held on the 26th without the Russian plenipotentiaries. Sellsier will make a bold attempt to cut off Lepandini's army. It is said that Omar Pasha has offered to go to Simferopol with the Turks, if France would support his advances. The secret expedition that was recalled from Kerfosh is reported again sailed, and its destination is unknown.

A recent arrival of three French divisions makes the allies force 200,000—the French, 120,000; English, 30,000; Turks, 40,000; Sardinian force, 11,000 troops. A correspondent from the English camp says that the army is well supplied with all of the necessities.

Some fever and cholera still prevailed. There was a spirited engagement on the night of the 10th. The loss being considerable. On the 11th and 12th sorties were made.

The Russians charged up the British trenches, and some leaped over the parapets and were bayoneted. Their loss was severe.

The British lost a captain and over 100 were put hors de combat.

On the 19th Gortchakoff telegraphed that the enemy's fire was weak and our troops moderate. Both sides were erecting batteries for a severe battle before the walls.

Gen. Pellissier telegraphs on the 24th, that a very lively combat is going on against an outer important position, which lasted all night, and we obtained complete success. The Russian loss was considerable. The Patrie gives further particulars.

The French attacked the Russian entrenched camp near Bastion on the night of the 22nd, and again on the 23d, and carried it by assault.

LATEST—SATURDAY MORNING.—The Monitor has a despatch of Pellissier dated the 25th, stating that the French occupied a large place d'armes between the Central Bastion and the sea shore; the enemy having had enormous losses the succeeding day, had ceased more easily.

Wallawski, in a circular to the French agents abroad, answers Nesselrode's late note.

The French fleet left Kiel on the 22d to join the English.

The English cruisers had brought several prizes to Elmsmere. The bulk of the English fleet was at Marke.

Official information had reached the British Consul at Elmsmere that the Russian government had ordered all ships of war to be sunk, except eight liners.

St. PETERSBURG, May 19.—All of the fortified harbors in the bay of Freeland are placed in a state of siege.

The Austrian squadron is about to leave Trieste to rendezvous at Solomich. The mortality in the Austrian army at Gallicia continues—15,000 died and 23,000 were in the hospital.

An Imperial ukase has been issued to authorize the Polish Treasury to effect a loan for the current expenses of the army.

There was a great debate in the House of Commons on the 24th on Disraeli's motion of a want of confidence, and expressing dissatisfaction in ambiguous language on the uncertain conduct of the Government.

Sir Thomas Baring, on behalf of the government, moved an amendment, regretting the failure of the conferences, and promising every support for the continuance of the war.

Lord John Russell replied, defending his conduct. The Vienna debate continued to Friday, when there was a division of 219 for Disraeli and 319 against him. Consequently the Ministry stands.

Parliament adjourned to June 4th.

On the 24th, Lord Palmerston had a private meeting of the members of Parliament. Over 200 persons were present. He declared it the intention of the Government to prosecute the war. The proceedings were harmonious. It was expected that, by the 20th of June, every available infantry-man belonging to the government will have embarked for the seat of war. It was expected to obtain an unconditional pardon of priest O'Brien.

The ship G. L. Sampson, of N. York, was burnt at sea May 4th. All saved.

The steamer Sarah Sands had been taken as a troop ship.

The great Derby race was won by Wild Darell.

Queen Victoria would visit Paris on the 16th of August.

CINCINNATI, June 6, P. M.—The Know Nothing State Convention, at Cleveland, is largely attended. A platform has been adopted and is to be published. It is strongly anti-slavery.

The history of the Hill and Evans war is bound to raise a stir.

MEETING.

At a meet of the Delegates from the several districts in the county, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature, for the County of Marion, B. A. VANCELEAVE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. W. JACK, appointed Secretary.

Dr. Green Forrest then explained the object of the Meeting—to wit: The defeat of Know Nothingism.

The questions to, and answers of N. S. RAY, Esq. were then read by the Secretary, as also those propounded to B. SELBY, Esq., together with his answers.

Col. J. Cecil addressed the meeting, and in conclusion offered the following resolution, which was seconded and passed.

Resolved, That this Convention lay aside the claims of both the candidates now before it, and nominate a new man.

Dr. Forrest put JAS. FOGLE, Esq. in nomination.

Col. J. Cecil put in nomination Mr. J. BOWMAN.

Messrs. Tucker and Cecil spoke alternately in relation to the nomination.

Upon the vote being taken, Mr. Fogle was declared to be the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Col. J. Cecil, J. Tucker, and Stephen Hardin were appointed as a committee to apprise Mr. Fogle of his nomination, and request him to address the meeting.

Mr. Fogle was escorted to the room by said committee, and delivered a short, but pointed address, in which he accepted the nomination.

B. A. VANCELEAVE, Ch'n.

W. W. JACK, Sec'y.

A BULL AND A LOCOMOTIVE—One afternoon last week, as the express train came near Manville, Pa., a pugnacious bull who was on the track showed fight against the locomotive, but the "iron horse" came off victor, running over his bovine antagonist with all the cars and killing him into pieces.

Special Notices.

JOY FOR THE INVALID.—We cut the following from the "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," and recommend our readers to peruse it carefully, and those suffering should not delay purchasing.

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS." This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the imp sign German Medicine Store, No. 129 ARCH street, is exciting unprecedented public attention, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended list of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left for us to speak of it. This much we may add: Of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing than the general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, fretfulness, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable wretchedness of existence, are its insufferable and life-wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters.

GUE AND EVIR of three years standing CURED.—Mr. John Longden, a w living at Beaver Dam, Hanover county, near Richmond, had Ague and Fever for three years, and most of the time had chills twice a day, and rarely less than once, he was parched with fever as soon as the chills left him; and after trying physicians, quinine most of the Tonics advertised and everything recommended to him, was at last to give up in despair, when Carter's Spanish Mixture was spoken of, he got two bottles, but before he had used more than a single one, he was perfectly cured, and has not had a chill or fever since.

Mr. Longden is only one out of thousands who have been benefited by this great tonic, alterative and blood purifier.

See advertisement.

Dr. Geohegan's Hydropiper. Is prepared by a regular Physician, and is of purely Vegetable ingredients, he names of which accompany each bottle. It is a pleasant, safe and certain cure for diseases of women. For Kidney Affections, Impurities of the Blood, diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia and Scrofula it has never had an equal. It is a slight stimulant, and a powerful tonic and alterative. See advertisement.

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Now Advertisements.

State of Kentucky, Marion County, } Set.

JUNE TERM, 1855.

R. H. Cox, Adm of Benjamin Cox, dec'd. Plff } On

Charles Cox, &c. Defts. } Petition.

ORDERED by the Court, that all persons having claims against the Estate of this Court, at the Clerk's office, on or before the 29th day of Jan., 1855, and make proof of their claims, or produce and file other competent evidence of their claims.

Attest, HENRY H. HUGHES, Clerk.

State of Kentucky, Marion County, } Equity.

JUNE TERM, 1855.

Charles Russell, Adm. Plff } Against

Charles Russell, Cred'trs &c. Deft. } In

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Charles Russell, deceased, are requested to produce a proof of the same before the undersigned, at the Clerk's office of the Marion County Court, before the 1st day of the next September Term of said Court; and all Creditors are enjoined and restrained from coming in to collect their claims against the Estate of said deceased.

A copy att. WM. H. KNOTT, M. Cr.

NOTICE.

EXECUTORS, Administrators, and Guardians are by law required to settle their Accounts before the Judge of the County Court. In order to afford all such as may desire to settle, I have fixed on the 2nd and 4th Saturday in each month, as the days, and the Marion County Court Clerk's Office, as the place to attend to make settlements. The Revised Statutes, page 257, sec. 10, requires notice to be given, and to save expense, such Executors or administrators had better deliver to the parties notice, or get them to accept notice to attend at the times they may desire.

WM. H. HAWKINS, P. J. M. C. Lebanon, June 13, 1855.

THE HISTORY

Of the Hill and Evans' Feud, In Garrard County, Ky., by Lieut. J. J. Thompson, a disinterested relative of one of the families.

The book will be beautifully printed in about one hundred and twenty pages, 8 vo., and illustrated with several engravings, a Map of the ground, &c., &c., and will doubtless command a very extensive sale. The work contains a complete and detailed account of all the various battles, rencounters, street fights, &c., with explanatory engravings. The authenticity of the narrative is confirmed by a number of certificates from Judges, Justices, Attorneys, and men of standing, who were cognizant of the facts as they transpired, which will be published in an appendix to the volume. This war, unparalleled in ferocity, extent and duration, in the history of any community, excited popular attention for a period of two or three years, and is well remembered by most of the citizens of Kentucky, and the adjacent States. This is the first detailed or methodical account of it, which has been presented to the public. The publishers having spared no expense in the execution of the work, feel assured that it will meet with ready application by readers of all classes.

Price per 100 copies, \$12 50,  
Price per 1 dozen copies, 2 00  
Price per single copy, 25

C. HAGAN & CO.,  
Publishers, Louisville, Ky.



AYER'S PILLS.

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Pains, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is a true cure of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become chronic, and produce a deep seated and formidable distemper which loads the system and over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pills have been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such high character and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts, are

PROF. VALENTINE MORRIS, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City.

DOCT. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts.

DR. L. MOORE, M. D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

H. C. SOUTHWICK, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City.

C. A. DAVIS, M. D., Surg't and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred such names, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the certificates of these eminent public men is shown in their effects upon the individual.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are composed not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition is entirely new, and has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is laden with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expost that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulae by which both my Pectoral and Pills are prepared, to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines now offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are anxious to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

SOLD BY L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon, E. L. Chandler, Campbellsville, J. Stark & Son, Springfield, And sold by all dealers in Medicines every where.

June 13, 3t y

Notice.

ALL Persons holding debts against the estate of Phillip Murphy, dec'd., free man of color, are requested immediately to present their claims with proper proofs, as the estate must be closed up by the 10th of June next.

JAMES FLEECE, Executor  
May 10th 4t of Phillip Murphy dec'd.

THE VERY FINEST article of LETTER PAPER that the country can afford may be found, low for cash at the Printing Office.





Wednesday Morning, June 13, 1855.

## Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!

Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags wanted at this office. The highest price in CASH will be paid for any amount brought.

## Notice.

All personal communications to this paper will be hereafter charged as advertisements, and must be paid for, before they can appear. This rule will be adhered to strictly.

**Wanted, Immediately.**—A young lad, of from 12 to 15 years of age, to learn the printing business. A boy of good moral character, of a sprightly intellect, who can come well recommended, can have a chance to obtain a good and lucrative trade.

—We learn from the Bardstown Saturday Gazette of the 9th, that Dan. S. Howell, an old citizen of Bardstown, died on the 1st inst. He had been a citizen for over forty years. He was well known by many of our citizens.

—J. H. Johnstone, formerly of the Louisville Times, is now connected with the Frankfort Yeoman. He is a fluent and vigorous writer, a staunch Democrat, "ardent as a Southern sun can make him," and a high-souled chivalric gentleman. He will prove a valuable acquisition to our cotemporary.

—We learn that the K. Nothing Central Committee at Frankfort have accepted the letter of Judge Loving, declining the race for Governor, and that they have conferred the nomination upon Charles S. Morehead, of Franklin.

The Boston Journal is informed that the country in Vermont is suffering greatly for want of rain. The Journal says:

"If the drought continues much longer, the grass and the later planted crops must suffer. The usual concomitant of drouth, fires in the woods, are seen in many sections. On Sunday last, fires were raging in the vicinity of Montpelier, on the mountain in Duxbury, Brantree mountains, &c. A whole neighborhood in the central part of Woodbury was burnt over, and the fire was not arrested until six dwelling houses, with their barns and out buildings, were reduced to ashes, the fences swept away, and the lands much inclosed."

**NOT PAUPERS.**—The ship Leopold, of Antwerp, detained at the New York Quarantine, on suspicion of bringing over a cargo of paupers, was boarded a second time last week, when, instead of finding paupers, the officer was assured that there was at least \$50,000 cash in the hands of passengers, and those families who were first reported as paupers, were discovered to be possessed of sums varying from \$20 to \$200 each.

A friend and correspondent, writing from Davies county, says: "Beverly L. Clarke has been here, and he gave a good account of himself, and you may rest assured old Davies will give him a big vote. There are many of the most intelligent Whigs in this county, who will vote for Clarke, and many are leaving the secret order, who were duped into it by designing demagogues."—*Lou. Dem.*

**A KNOW NOTHING VICTORY.**—The other day the whig papers were rejoicing over the success of "Sam" in the whig city of Cleveland, Ohio. That the people of the South may know who "Sam's" friends were in Cleveland, on what principles he was successful, and by whom elected, we copy the following statement from the Cleveland Express, the k. n. organ in that city. Speaking of the late election, it says:

"The colored people generally voted the American ticket day before yesterday. In this they showed good judgment, and they will have no occasion to regret their action. They rejoice with us in Sam's triumph over a weak, corrupt Nebraska Administration. The colored people are natives, and much better citizens than the hordes of Catholic Irish who are now yearly floating on our shores."

The free nigger of Ohio is "much better" than the alien-born citizen! This is American doctrine in Cleveland. It goes even further than the doctrine of the k. n. Massachusetts House of Representatives, which has passed a bill asserting the equality of negro children with the children of poor white persons, whether native or foreign born.—*Lou. Dem.*

**NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO IN EIGHT DAYS.**—It may not be generally known that a telegraph is now being constructed through Mexico, from Vera Cruz to San Blas—nearly completed, through the city of Mexico to Leon; which will be finished in a few months, and by way of which news from San Francisco will be received in eight days. Vera Cruz is but three days from New Orleans, and San Blas but five days from San Francisco. So we go.

Mr. Pierce's nomination is a compliment to New Hampshire, and his election would be a still greater compliment to that State. We think, however, that N. Hampshire is just about the last State in the Union that should be honored by compliments. She is the only State in the Union that tolerates, or would for a moment tolerate, an odious and infamous religious test, denying to all Roman Catholic citizens the right to hold office. Her constitution is at war with the fundamental principles of religious liberty and republicanism.—*Lou. Jour.* June 14, 1853.

**DORSTICKS NOT DEAD.**—Mr. M. Thompson writes to the editors of the Tribune that he is not dead as reported. He still lives, busily engaged on his forthcoming book. Mr. Dorstick facetiously remarks that since the prohibitory law went into operation in Michigan, it has been impossible for any one to get "shot."

**KILLED BY A HORSE.**—On Monday, June 4th, a man named Jordan was killed in Henderson county, in this State, a few miles above Evansville, by the kick of a vicious horse he was attempting to drive. His skull was badly fractured, or rather smashed, but he nevertheless survived for some hours, and recovered sufficient consciousness to give directions for the disposition of his effects and appoint persons to see to their proper administration. He was about 45 years old, and leaves a wife, three minor children, and several small negroes.

Hiram Harmon, of Erie, Illinois, while riding horseback, was struck by lightning and rendered insane, and his horse killed under him.

Rev. E. H. Chapin says "the imperial gambler of France won his throne with dice made from the bones of the great Napoleon."

**A LOCOMOTIVE BATH.**—A Frenchman in San Francisco, California, has fitted up an ingenious travelling bath house, which is drawn about that city by four stylish horses. He calls at all respectable houses, and, if person wish a bath, he waits until the operation is performed and paid for, and then drives on.

**THE ARISON CASE.**—We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, that a new trial has been granted, and that as the case now stands, the prisoner is probably beyond the jurisdiction of the courts.

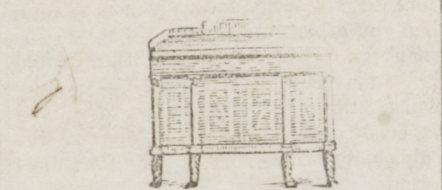
The Boston Journal of the 4th inst. gives the particulars of a suicide in Medford, Mass. Dr. Stone, homoeopathic, about 30 years of age, was found dead on his office floor, having two wounds near his heart, inflicted with a surgical instrument. Appearances indicated, also, that he had taken some drug. He was very successful in business, and no reason assigned for the rash act.

**ANOTHER RICHMOND.**—Tom. Marshall, it is said, is a candidate for Congress in the Fayette District, on the whig (!) ticket. We reckon he don't mean anything serious. He says he is big with speeches, and he must let off or bust. That's the way with such folks.—*Lou. Dem.*

## LEBANON MARBLE WORKS!

H. POOL & CO. having permanently located in Lebanon, Ky., take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have just imported a large stock of American and Italian Marble, and are now prepared to fill all orders for Tomb Stones, Monuments, Counter Tops, Table and Stand Tops, &c., &c., in the very best style of art, at shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. As we employ none but the best workmen, we warrant all our work to give satisfaction. We solicit a continuance of the public patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed. May 25th.

## CABINET MAKING.



A. S. HARDY. W. T. HARDY.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

WE respectfully call the attention of the Public to the fact that the undersigned have entered into Copartnership in the manufacture of CABINET FURNITURE in its various branches.

They will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Furniture of the newest and most stylish, such as Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Book Cases, French and Couch Bedsteads, Card Cases, and Pier Tables, Sofas, Sevens, Spring and Cane seat Chairs, and every variety of furniture in their line of business. They are also prepared to make Common, and Spring Mattresses.

We confidently believe that our work will compare favorably with any in this or any other market, and invite purchasers to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Our prices are as low as they are in any where.

The senior partner returns his thanks to the public for past favors, and hopes they will continue their patronage to the firm.

Coffin making, and Funeral calls with Hearses attended to on the shortest notice.

A. S. HARDY &amp; SON.

June 1 1855. 6m

## BUENA VISTA.

HAVING recently purchased the justly celebrated Buena Vista Spring, 5 miles South of Lebanon, I would respectfully inform the public generally, that I have refitted the establishment entirely, with new furniture and everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of visitors. And I am now prepared to receive boarders by the day, week, month or during the season; and my charges will be reasonable.

The water of this spring is C. lebeate, and has by its use, performed several remarkable cures both on those in the neighborhood and those who have visited it from a distance.

The situation of the establishment is high, airy, comfortable and healthy; the cottages are comfortable and in every way suitable to invalids.

W. T. PHILLIPS.

April 19th 6m

**BOWLES HOUSE,**  
THOMAS WELLINGTON,  
PROPRIETOR.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 7th, 41.

**Carter's Spanish Mixture.**  
THE GREAT PURIFIER  
OF THE BLOOD!  
Not a particle of Mercury in it.  
LET THE AFFLICTED READ  
AND PONDER!

An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomach Ulcers, Sympathetic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all diseases arising from acid in urine or use of Mercury, Impudence in life, or impurity of the Blood.

THIS great alterative medicine and Purifier of Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions of the Skin, Liver diseases, Fevers, Ulcers, old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the digestion, gives tone to the stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the constitution, in cases of disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantle to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the agent and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly great Fall Medicine has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.; to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

And for sale by L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon; JOHN STARK & SON, Springfield; and by dealers in Medicine generally.

BERR HARRISON.

HARRISON &amp; SELBY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business entrusted to them in the various courts and the courts of the adjoining counties. Particular attention will be given to collections.

Lebanon, Ky., Nov. 29.

Dr. A. J. Vanderslice.

Late Professor of the Ecole Clinique de

Medicine et Pharmacie la Paris.

(A PRACTITIONER FOR TWENTY NINE YEARS)

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public that he continues to devote his time to the curing of the following diseases, viz: Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Fits, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Fistula, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, Nervous Affections, Fever and Ague, Bilious Complaints, &c.

Dr. Vanderslice has met with great success by his peculiar treatment of disease, where other very eminent physicians have failed to produce a cure.

To attest his confidence in his own skill and me, he will undertake the cure of all patients without charge, excepting the cost of the medicine, requiring no fee until after the restoration to health.

Diseases of a peculiar character he guarantees to remove radically in a few days without offensive or deleterious medicine. He warrants to do, no matter how severe or long standing the disease, on blood cure, or he requires no pay.

Females suffering with irregularities, nervousness, debility, &c., can be permanently relieved by Dr. V.

Invalids in any section of the country, by addressing a letter to him, post paid, and enclosing a fee, can have advice and medicines promptly sent them.

Residence on Preston street, between Green and Walnut. Private office on Floyd street, between Market and Jefferson. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 6 P. M.

Individuals can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, and strict attendance by the Dr. These coming from a distance who are afflicted would do well to place themselves under his control as that will be the more certainly secure his success.

April 25. 41.

## NEW Cabinet Shop.

THE attention of the good people of Lebanon, and the surrounding towns and country, is respectfully called to the fact that we are now manufacturing, and will keep on hand, at all times our Ware Room, in the second story of B. M. Bowman's shop, a large and general assortment of

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS;

Which will be sold at prices as low as the lowest, in the way of Mahogany, Walnut and Cherry.

Bureaus, Book-Cases, Secretaries, Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, Fancy Work Tables, What Nots, Centre, Side and Pier Tables; Mahogany and Walnut Spring Seat Chairs, Cherry and Walnut Cane Seats; French Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Hair and Moss Spring Mattresses, Lounges, &c., &c., we are prepared to furnish or make to order, on the shortest notice. We invite an inspection, under the confident assurance, that our work will not suffer in comparison with any in this or any other market.

August 1. G. McROY & CO.

P. S. Coffin making and undertaking, done on the shortest notice.

More Rags Wanted

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**GRAVES & THOMAS,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Lebanon, Ky.

WILL Practice in all the Courts of Marion and adjoining Counties, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care.

**Drs I. Westerfield, & Son**

HAVING permanently located in Shelbyville, Ky., tender their professional services to the afflicted. They will give special attention to the treatment of

**CHRONIC DISEASES.**

The senior partner has been exclusively engaged in the practice of medicine for the last 28 years. In addition to a regular course of study, he read and practiced three years in partnership with the

**Indian Doctor Richard Carter.**

Formerly of Shelby county, Ky., from whom he obtained all those valuable RECIPES and formulas, for the preparation of his RECIPES, which have proven so eminently successful in the treatment of

**Chronic Diseases.**

In all cases of simple, uncomplicated diseases upon a carefully written description as sent them, post-paid, they will promptly send medicines and directions by mail.

sep 20th

**JUST RECEIVED**

A Large and Splendid Assortment of

**SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS.**

L. A. SPALDING & CO.,

TAKE this method of informing their friends, and the public generally, that they are now in receipt of one of the largest stocks of goods ever brought to this market.

We would invite an examination of our goods and prices, and feel confident that we will not fail to please the customer in both.

Our stock consists in

All the varieties of Ladies' wear, such as Silks, Mirinos, DeLaines, Cashmires, Prints, &c., &c.

Also, every variety of Gentlemen's goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Sateen vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, together with a large stock of

**READY MADE CLOTHING.**

All of which we offer upon the most reasonable terms. Give us a call before filling out your bills.

N. B. We take, as usual, all kinds of currency produce in exchange for goods, at the market price.

Apr 12th

**DR. GEOHEGAN'S**

**EXTRACT OF HYDROPIPER.**

For Dyspepsia, Scrofula, and all impurities of the blood.

Prepared by one of the Faculty.

THIS vegetable remedy which is now spreading to all parts of the country, is prepared by a graduate of one of the first Medical Schools in the west; a physician of high standing in his profession, and as much opposed to empiricism and quackery as any one can be, as is shown by the fact that the recipe is published, and acc. n. p. n. s. bottle of the medicine; thus exonerating it from the charge of being a nostrum.

It is prescribed by Physicians.

as will be seen by reference to the Circular and by the accompanying certificate.

Unlike Sarsaparilla the Hydropper is quick in its action, the first bottle often producing wonderful results, as in the case of the negro girl of Mrs. Simon's, of Louisville, who was relieved of

**Blindness in One Week!!**

In short, it has excited the wonder and admiration of all who have used it, and wherever known stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases:

Dyspepsia, Scrofula, White Swelling, Mesenteric Diseases or Negro Consumption, Scurvy, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sores, Ulcers, and all Cutaneous or Skin Diseases, all female irregularities and obstructions, Mercurial Discharges, Secondary Syphilis, General Debility, and all disorders arising from impure blood and bad Habit of System.

**For Female Complaints**

this remedy stands unrivaled. Its effects are wonderful. It is a slight stimulant and a powerful tonic and alterative.

As a beautifier of the complexion, in the cure of pimples and blotches, in producing a clear and beautiful skin, it is much more safe and sure remedy than all the cosmetics and lotions in existence. Try it and you will never regret it.

Do not lose confidence if it should seem at first to increase the disease—the general effect of the medicine being to drive all impurities to the surface, and by that means out of the system.

HARDENSBURG, Ky., Oct. 6, 1851.

Dr. A. E. Gooden—Dear Sir: I have examined your recipe for Compound Fluid Extract of Hydropper, for the cure of Scrofula in all its forms, and other chronic affections viz Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. Having prescribed, and watched its effects in many cases of the above diseases, and having always found it effective, I most cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted as the best alterative and tonic I have ever used; altogether superior to Sarsaparilla, and any of its compounds.

T. N. WARFIELD, M. D.

Price, \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5, when taken at one time.

RAYMOND & PATTEN,

Sole Agent, No. 75 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by L. A. NOBLE, Lebanon, and John Stark and Bentley & Cornick, Springfield, Ky.

## NEW GOODS.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned having just removed to the New Store Room, and are now receiving a new stock of

**SPRING and SUMMER GOODS!**

Their friends and the public generally, are requested to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. They have also, and will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of

**GROCERIES!**

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

ABELL, WIMSATT, & CO.,

April 1 1854, 41

**TOOLS & PAPER,** of the very best quality, on hand and for sale, at the Printing Office.

may 5. 41

**More Rags Wanted**

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## Scissoring.

A farmer went to market determined to expend \$100 upon live stock. He purchased exactly 100 animals—cows at \$5 apiece, sheep at \$2 apiece, and \$1 for each score of geese. Quere: How many of each kind?

Strange thing this love. Well, it is. Listen. A young lady, sometime ago, fell desperately in love with the wax figure of a young gentleman, exhibited in the shop window of a hair dressing establishment. Punch said 'twas a species of monomania. The young lady said 'twas none of his business.

A parson reading the funeral service at the grave, forgot the sex of the deceased, and asked one of the mourners, an Emerald, "is this a brother or sister?" Neither one or other," replied Pat, "only an acquaintance."

Why, Ned, aint you ashamed to walk the streets with twenty holes in your stockings? Why don't you have them mended? "I am above it," replied Ned, "for a hole is the accident of the day, but a darn is premeditated poverty."

A lady being asked why she always came so early to church, replied, "Because it is part of my religion never to disturb the religion of others." Ladies in general please copy.

An Englishman asked a Yankee if there were as good roads in America, as there were in England? "Wal, I guess there is," said the Yankee; "but the road from Saratoga was found particularly good and useful to the British army once on a time." Bull wamused.

Collins, the poet, was much attached to a young lady, who was born only one day before him. The lady not returning his passion, a friend of his observed, "You are a very hard case." "It is so, indeed," replied Collins, "for I came into the world a day after the fair."

A GOOD JOKE.—The city authorities of Marysville, California, recently passed an ordinance for the removal of outside stairs in that city. While the Council was in session a few days after, the stairs leading to the council chamber were removed, and the dignified members of that body, according to the *Herald*, were compelled to "shin" down the posts of the building.

Quin Pro Quo.—Smith and Brown running opposite ways round a corner, struck each other.

"Oh dear," said Smith, "how you made my head ring!"

"That's a sign it's hollow," replied Brown.

"Didn't yours ring?" enquired Smith.

"No," says Brown.

"Then that's a sign it's cracked!" replied his friend.

A GRAVE CHARGE.—A Western editor enumerates a long list of annoyances and grievances, and winds up as follows: "I was vexed too by a painter, who had been paid in advance to paint me a sign; but he must go sailing in the bay on Sunday and get drowned—just like as not on my money—anyhow, he died and made no sign."

Parke Goodwin was delivering a lecture in Ohio, when, taking up a glass of water to drink, as lecturers will, the bottom of the tumbler dropped out, and let all the water upon the manuscript. The lecturer looked dismayed, and the audience began to titter ominously. Instantly recovering his wits, he said:

"Whatever fault may be found with my lecture, it can't be called a dry one."

This happy turn extricated him from the dilemma.

"William, I want my wig."

"Vich wig, sir?"

"Vich, my vich wig, in the wig box, vich I wore Wednesday was a week, ven I went to the widow Vaddle's wedding."

"I am very much vexed at your vulgar pronunciation, Mr. Valentine. You should say wig, not vich. And if you are going westing, you had better wear your velvet vest that you had on the last meeting of the westry."

"Vife, you are always vorrying me with your criticisms on my vords. I am not going westing, as you have it; but I am going to take a walk along the varves and around Vashington square, and perhaps I shall go as far as the Vater Vorks."

"Sammy, my son, how many weeks belong to the year?"

"Forty-six, sir."

"Why Sammy, how do you make that out?"

"The ether six are Lent."

"Mother put that boy to bed, he is getting too far'd."

Th Providence Post, R. I. states that "colored gemmen" are fast taking the place of foreigners as laborers upon the streets. They were placed there by the Surveyor, who, being a sweet scented k. n. prefers darkey aroma to the "furrin" essence.

The story going the rounds of the papers that Mrs. Beecher Stowe was burnt in effigy and her sister insulted, by the students of the University of Virginia, has been pronounced false, by Miss Catherine E. Beecher, who, in a note to the N. Y. Tribune, says that during her visit she experienced "the kindest and most distinguished hospitality."

TRUE GENEROSITY.—The Marietta, O. Advocate, says that many farmers in that section have refused to sell their corn to speculators at \$1.40, and have chosen to divide it among their poorer neighbors at one dollar per bushel. Such benevolence deserves to be recorded.

## A Warning to Speculators.

Once on a time a country Dutchman early one morning went to town, where by chance he overheard some traders telling each other how much money they had made that morning by speculation; one of them had made \$100, \$200, \$500, &c. Hans' bump of acquisitiveness was so excited that he, without any reflection, forthwith concluded to leave his former business, which was labor, and try his hand at speculation, and on his return home made his intention known to his faithful vrow. Early next morning he gathered his wallet containing his funds, amounting to five dollars, and off he goes post haste and half bent, to look up a speculation. He had not proceeded far when he met a wagoner, and accosted him thus:

"Good morning, Mr. Wagoner, I want to speculate a little dish mornin wid you." "Well," said the wagoner, "how do you want to speculate?" "Vell," says the Dutchman, "I will pet you five dollars you can't guess what my dog's name is." "Call him up till I look at him," rejoined the wagoner. Dutchman—"H-e-r-e V-a-tch, he-re V-a-tch, he-re V-a-tch." The dog trots up, the wagoner eyes him for a moment and said, "I guess his name is Watch." Dutchman—"O besure, Mr. Wagoner, you have woa him, de monish is yours," and Hans returned to his old occupation perfectly satisfied.

AN EDITOR'S OWN DRINK.—According to the Princeton Kentuckian the following is a recipe for the exclusive drink of McGoodwin, the magnificently funny editor of the Paducah American:

Take one pint good whisky, stir in well one spoonful of whisky, then add another pint of whisky; beat carefully with a spoon, and keep pouring in whisky. Fill a large bowl with water, and make the servant set it out of your reach. Take a small tumbler, pour in two spoonful of water; pour out the water and fill up with whisky, and add to the above. Flavor with whisky to your taste.

We most sincerely thank the two ladies who sent us that lovely bouquet, to-day. These are not mere words, which spring unbidden from the lips, but our real, heart-felt thanks. How invigorating it is to a poor careworn editor to receive these sweet, poetic tokens of approval and friendship. None knows but the recipient. Woman—lovely woman, comes first in our view of terrestrial happiness; and next comes flowers—"the foot-prints of angels"—are as closely allied to them as the bee to the honey. Oh, we do love flowers; language cannot express our admiration of these fair dimples on the face of nature. Give us fair, beautiful woman's smiles of approbation; and we would brave the frowns of the sternest sex of three worlds. Give us the rainbow-tinted flowers, or destroy the world.—*Lebanon Post*.

Should no Post appear next week, the numerous subscribers of that paper will please not attribute the failure to the running away of an apprentice, or any such ordinary casualty—but to the true reason, namely, the sudden and entire prostration which followed the birth of the above extraordinary production. At the last accounts our friend was lying upon his writing desk, surrounded by all the male and female physicians in the place, administering to him camphor, burnt feathers, burnt brandy, and lots of smelling things, for the purpose of restoration. Hope he is better by this time—*Bards Gazette*.

In Virginia Sam had no Abolition party to combine with and he failed, as he will everywhere without his allies.

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The best Newspaper in the World. The New York Weekly Herald is published every Saturday morning. Its contents embrace all the news of the great events of the day, reports of meetings, of the State Legislature, and of Congress; important public documents; European and home correspondence; financial and commercial information; and editorials of general interest that have appeared in the New York Daily Herald.

It is neatly printed in clear type, on a large double quarto sheet of forty-eight columns—a book—a directory in itself—and forms one of the best and most valuable weekly papers in the world. The greatest care is taken to obtain the latest and most reliable intelligence of important movements in all parts of the world. No expense is spared for this purpose.

The subscription price is three dollars per annum, payable in advance, or sixpence per copy. Editors of newspapers throughout the country are particularly requested to act as agents. They will receive twenty-five per cent. commission on all cash subscriptions. Any person obtaining five or more subscribers will be allowed the same commission.

TERMS TO CLUBS.  
One copy Weekly Herald; 1 year, \$3 00  
Five copies, " " " 11 25  
Ten " " " 22 50  
Fifteen " " " 33 75  
Twenty " " " 45 00  
Twenty-five " " " 56 25  
Thirty " " " 67 50  
Thirty-five " " " 78 75  
Forty " " " 90 00  
Forty-five " " " 101 25  
Fifty " " " 112 50

Editors of newspapers throughout the Union by publishing the above a few times in their papers will receive the Weekly Herald in exchange for their own. All letters to be addressed to James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and editor of the New York Herald, New York city.

Remittances must be made in funds current in this city.

## St. Joseph's College.

BARDSTOWN, KY.

THIS Institution is situated in Bardstown. The site is beautiful and healthy; the buildings are stately and very extensive. The playing grounds are spacious and handsomely set with trees. The professors are from twelve to fifteen in number, and exclusively devoted to the instruction of those entrusted to their care.

Board, washing and tuition in all or any of the branches taught, per session of 10-12 months, \$130.00  
Extra charges, at the option of the parents, are

1. For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy or Chemistry, \$10.00
2. For the class of Mineralogy and Geology, 5.00
3. For Music or Dancing, per quarter, each, 10.00
4. For Painting or Drawing, per quarter, each, 5.00
5. For Board in the College during the vacation, per week, 2.00
6. For use of bed and bedding, per session, 8.00

For further particulars apply, by letter to the President.

N. B. The Collegiate exercises were resumed on the 2d of September.

## PROSPECTUS

## OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

NEAR LEBANON, MARION CO., KY.

This Literary Institution, founded in 1851, by the late REV. WILLIAM BYRNE, and subsequently conducted for many years by the Jesuits, is now under the superintendence of the Right Rev. Bishop of Louisville, who will always take means to provide a suitable Faculty for carrying it on with a view to promote the greatest public good. Under the auspices of its previous conductors, the Institution has been instrumental in widely diffusing the blessings of a religious education throughout Kentucky and the adjoining States.—The steadiness of its patronage has been a constant evidence of the public approval. The beauty and salubrity of the situation, as well as the spaciousness and commodiousness of the College Buildings, are generally known. It will be the constant aim of the Faculty to adopt, so far as practicable, the plan which it was so well and so usefully conducted by its enlightened and benevolent Founder.

## TERMS PER SESSION.

[INvariably in Advance.]  
Board, including Washing, Mending, Shirts and Socks after washing, Fuel and Lights, together with Tuition in Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, \$42 10  
Board, &c., (as above,) with use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Book-keeping, History, Rhetoric and Botany, or either of these branches, 47 00  
Board, &c., (as above,) with Tuition in the Classics, Higher Mathematics and Philosophy, or either of them, 50 00  
Tuition in French, (Extra,) 3 00  
Bed and Bedding, when furnished, 3 00  
Stationary, [Pens, Ink and Paper,] when furnished, 2 50  
Physician's Fee and Medicines, per Session, 1 50  
Books, and other necessary articles are furnished by the Agent of the College, at current retail prices;  
[For those who remain at the College during the vacations, there will be an additional charge for Board of 10 00  
Music, per session, 10 00

## Scott's Weekly Paper.

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